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AN ARISTOCRAT'S HOUSE IN MAFKING: LADY SARAH WILSON AT THE ENTRANCE OF HER BOMB-PROOF SHELTER.

Drawn by S. Egg.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Last week the "Note Book" had its beauty and bloom curtailed by an incursion of the advertiser. More successful than the Assyrian wolf, he came down on the fold, and robbed it of a whole column of profound remarks. I will not say what I thought when the smiling practitioner who cut me down to a column expressed the hope that he had used the knife with sufficient skill. When you have been under a surgeon who has removed a leg, do you compliment him on his dexterity, or do you lament the departed limb? I must confess that my first impulse, after the amputation of a column, was a strong desire to see the sacrificial knife applied to somebody else. I could have cheerfully cut off the last line of Mr. Henley's stirring verses to the Queen—

Here 's to our Empire, you, Ma'am, you!

An admirable sentiment; but what has poetry to do with the etiquette which addresses our Sovereign as "Ma'am"? That should be left to statesmen, chamberlains, and other loyal but prosaic officials.

With this disagreeable sensation of being minus a leg, I hopped by evil chance into the Royal Academy, and saw many superfluous things that I wanted to amputate. St. George, lying on his back at the seaside, tended by a nurse, who seems to be saying, "I know such a nice Convalescent Home in this watering-place," whilst his horse lies under the body of the Dragon, and rolls one startled eye at you out of the picture, is distinctly a subject for a surgical operation. Orpheus, emerging disconsolate from Hades, and terribly thin (for Hades is not hospitable) ought to be bought for St. Thomas's and hung in the dissecting-room. Not for worlds would I harm the hands of the three charming ladies painted together by Mr. Sargent on a canvas which ought to be entitled "The Sore Temptation of Currant Jelly." It seems that when they were dressed in beautiful white satin they were led by curiosity to explore a cupboard in Mr. Sargent's studio, where he caught them with their fingers in the jelly-pots, and made them sit to him while they considered the problem how to enjoy currant jelly without staining their lips or their frocks. Hence the intensity of their expression—so rare in portrait-painting!

I drew a friend's attention to this, and was at once rewarded by the scowls of the bystanders, who could not see the skill with which the crimson fingers were kept away from the satin dresses. It is odd that people who are always so pleased when they can read a story in a picture remain blind to the tragic emotion Mr. Sargent has so potently seized and delineated. To them a portrait is a portrait, and to perceive something else in it is to stamp oneself as a free-thinker. The Academy is one of those institutions which the great public takes with solemn acquiescence. Watch mamma and her pattern daughters ascending the staircase. They purchase a catalogue, and inspect it in turns as if it were a book of devotion. They traverse gallery after gallery with growing fatigue, but undaunted belief that this huge, bewildering mass of paint is a necessary part of a sound, respectable English education. Hint to them that if nine-tenths of it were cleared away the remnant might be interesting, and they will regard you as one who would cut down the Thirty-Nine Articles.

There is one gallery in which you will not find mamma and her pattern daughters, unless they sit there to get cool. This is the sculpture-room, which has unique merit, for there is very little sculpture, and most of it is excellent. In the picture-galleries there is a multitude of pictures, and most of them are distressing. But mamma and her well-trained flock find the sculpture-gallery a nice place to rest awhile before proceeding in search of tea. They have come out of the multitude of pictures with a sensation which is three parts headache and one part a confused memory of St. George, Mr. Dicksee's pompous horseman in gold armour, Mr. Abbey's Beefeaters, *tempus* King Hal, and odds and ends of feminine drapery. If they could disburden consciousness of these things, absorb the pure outlines of the still cold figures around them, and then return to the picture-galleries just to look at a few works, an Alfred Parsons, a La Thangue, an Alfred East, pictures with a quiet beauty and a sure skill, by artists who never meddle with subjects that were not meant for paint and canvas—I say mamma and her daughters might leave the Academy with a sense of peace and refreshment, and some really useful ideas. But they prefer the headache, and a jumble of impressions which are good enough to chatter about at dinner.

I have received from Munich a copy of "Der Burenkrieg," in which Bavarian culture illustrates the heroic virtues of the Boers and the criminal instincts of the British. On one page you see a young Boer, with his bandolier, taking leave of his sweetheart, and on the next a dead Boer is being robbed by Tommy Atkins, grinning over the corpse like a ghoul. The youthful burgher is breathing his eternal vows under a tender sky to a sweet and simple maiden before he goes to fight for his country; but the City Imperial Volunteer is reeling in a London street with his equally tipsy charmer hanging round his neck. The taste and

fancy of Munich do not stop at that. There are caricatures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales which cannot be described in any decent print. Bavarian standards of decency do not forbid the sale of "Der Burenkrieg" in the most reputable art-shops of Munich, and the leading journal of that enlightened city specially commends the caricatures of the Prince of Wales, who, it appears, must be made to understand the depth and intensity of "German hatred of the English." So I presume that the Munich citizen does not reserve "Der Burenkrieg" for his own selfish enjoyment in the beer-house, but takes it home to his family, and points out its beauties to his wife and daughters.

What an exquisite training for the young is this "German hatred"! How exalted in morals, how artistic in design! Think of "Der Burenkrieg" as a picture-book for little Gretchen, a birthday gift from her fond papa! The frescoes which obscene urchins scrawl upon walls are expressions of an instinct that is usually corrected with a rod; but in Munich it ranks as high art; it is consecrated by the family circle, and raised to the dignity of a patriotic sentiment by this sublime "hatred of the English." I should like to have the candid opinion of the *Cologne Gazette* upon this publication. Is it not time that some journal of real ability and standing in Germany should vindicate the honour of the German name? Why not sprinkle a little real *eau de Cologne* on these ill-smelling amenities of Munich? It is no concern of ours, for no Englishman is made angry by the discovery that Munich is capable of the kind of taste that would have disgraced the primitive cave-dweller. This is purely a German affair, and it is for reflecting Germans, even in Munich, to consider whether blind, stupid "hatred" is a branch of education that is likely to increase the national wellbeing.

On this point, at all events, we cannot be accused of cant. Not for a hundred years has hatred been preached among us as a national gospel. There was a time when to hate the French people was a fundamental law of English breeding, when the French were to Nelson a species of vermin, when Gilray and Rowlandson gave to caricature a truculent license that covered all foreigners alike with ignorant odium. Long after that, the development of free institutions in England made her the asylum of political refugees from all lands, and then we ceased to hate the foreigner, though we have not been able to cure ourselves of the complacent belief that our ways are always better than his. It is a belief that often gives him just offence; but it is not enforced by libels on his national character and his personal habits. The comic Frenchman and the comic German have disappeared from our stage. Some forty years ago, in the "Continental Adventures of Brown, Jones, and Robinson," Richard Doyle drew the drollest pictures of the Austrian army, all diminutive warriors with fierce moustaches. Brown was arrested for sketching fortifications, and in his portfolio were found caricatures of Austrian soldiers, some of them suspiciously like monkeys. He was brought before Field-Marshal Count Brown, who proved to be his uncle, and embraced him, greatly to the wonder of the bystanders, who thought they had caught an infamous spy. The book was one of the treasures of my boyhood, and I laugh over it even now: but who that has seen the martial Austrian would dream of poking that crude fun at him? Jones, I remember, knocked down a sentry for the impertinence of pointing a bayonet at Jones's dog. A whole regiment marched to Jones's hotel to arrest him. What caricaturist would venture to take these liberties with foreign sentries now, in order to typify British prowess in the arrogance of Jones? It was a childlike arrogance, and it seems a trifle silly to-day; but, at any rate, it was free from the venom which is the glory of Munich.

A French paper, with some character to lose, has gravely printed stories of British "atrocities," which, it says, recall the crimes of Alva. I was really hoping that we should hear no more of Alva in this quarrel, for Lord Roberts bears about as much resemblance to that inhuman fanatic as Mr. Kruger's burghers bear to the warriors of William the Silent. As true stories against the British troops are not numerous, let me present the *Liberté* with a horrible tale of loot. A friend of mine, who has more income than he can spend, joined the Imperial Yeomanry, and was made a Corporal. One day a private, who had not the least idea of his social antecedents, brought him two cigarettes. "Here ye are, Corporal," said the private with a grin. "I was brushin' the Major's coat just now, and these dropped out. I saved 'em for yer!" The Corporal, who is a member of White's Club, wondered what would be said of him there if it were known that he was a receiver of stolen property. Tobacco was scarce, and the temptation was sore. I suspect that he smoked those cigarettes, resolving to make them good to the Major with compound interest after the war. But what an awful picture of moral degradation this must present to the French journalist! I shall look for it in an early number of the *Liberté*, where it will doubtless be embellished as the robbery of a dead Boer by an English *milord*, who is corrupted by Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and, when he returns home, will take to burglary as a profession.

THE WAR REVIEWED.

FALL OF PRETORIA.

The end seems likely to come sooner even than the most sanguine had expected. A telegram dated May 30 announced that British officers were at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender, and that the British advance guard was half way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. Mr. Kruger had fled to Waterval Boven, and a committee, including Judge Gregorowski, had been appointed to preserve order.

The indomitable energy displayed by Lord Roberts personally is wonderful, considering that he is sixty-seven years of age. Up every morning before day-break, he is early in the saddle, and rides hard till the afternoon, when he halts and keeps touch with his various divisions by telegraph. His splendid example inspires his men, whose magnificent marching powers are the admiration of every correspondent. The enemy was repeatedly outflanked and compelled to retreat from their various defensive positions. General Louis Botha, in command of the Boers on the north bank of the Tloenoster River, left hurriedly for Pretoria two days before the British troops arrived, it is reported; and Commandant Lemmer, his lieutenant, fled from his entrenchments precipitately on May 24, when he learnt that General Jan Hamilton was at Heilbron, that our cavalry had crossed the Tloenoster some miles lower down stream, and was threatening his right rear, and that General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade was ready on his flank. Lord Roberts did not pause. On the Queen's Birthday, his advance guard crossed the Vaal near Parys, and was only just in time to prevent the coal-mines on both sides of the river from being destroyed. At Church service last Sunday Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Orange Free State. From Klip River, on Monday afternoon, May 28, his Lordship cabled that a twenty-miles march that day had brought his forces within eighteen miles of Johannesburg, and that Generals French and Ian Hamilton had engaged the enemy about eight miles to his left. "We pressed them so hard," said Lord Roberts, "that they only just had time to get their five guns into the train and leave this station as some of the West Australian Mounted Infantry dashed into it."

Johannesburg was not entered on Tuesday, as was rather prematurely announced to cheering audiences in some London theatres in the evening. But Lord Roberts was able to inform Lord Lansdowne on May 29 that his Headquarters were at Germiston, that he had no casualties to report in the main column, and "not many, I trust, in the cavalry and mounted infantry." The enemy did not expect him till the morrow. The junction connecting Johannesburg by rail with Pretoria and Natal was seized, with some rolling-stock. Johannesburg was quiet, and no mines had been injured, and Lord Roberts proposed to enter the Gold City at noon on Wednesday.

The particulars to hand of Major-General Baden-Powell's doings when Mafeking was relieved by Colonels Mahon and Plumer on May 17—after a brisk fight on their part with the besieging Boers the previous day—could not but increase the high admiration entertained for this supremely skilful soldier. The dispatch with which he led his brave garrison and the combined relief columns to the attack of General Snyman's lines the very morning on which he was succoured sufficiently proved he had abundance of courage left. It was only when he had routed the enemy that the intrepid defender of Mafeking returned to the Market Place for what must have been a heart-stirring march past. The thanksgiving service was reserved for May 18, when the General showed his talent for apt speech-making in his pithy addresses to the garrison, the nurses, and the gallant relief forces. He evinced political tact, moreover, in wiring to the Canadian Premier his warm appreciation of the Canadian Artillery, which joined Plumer with incredible rapidity from Beira, and rendered invaluable help in the nick of time to the relief columns. At the head of a considerable force now, "B.-P." did not let the grass grow under his feet, but swiftly entered the Transvaal at the heels of Snyman, occupied Zeerust, and made for Lichtenburg.

Whilst General Hunter entered Vryburg on May 23, General Rundle on May 24 took Senekal—not, alas! without the loss of Major Dalbaird and four men of the Middlesex Yeomanry, killed; and General Kelly-Kenny saw that the Yeomanry cleared the country between Boshof and Bloemfontein. General Buller, on his side, has the satisfaction of knowing that the loyal Colonials are returning to Newcastle and Dundee; and though Sir Redvers had a regrettable mishap to report through the over-venturesomeness of a troop of Bethune's Horse, yet it is thought the shelling of his camp from Laing's Nek may be but to mask the Boer retreat from their strong entrenchments, facilitating, if that be the case, his advance into the Transvaal, where the President has appropriately set apart two days of the present week for humiliation.

Quarrels are reported among the Boers as to the responsibility for looting and devastating Natal. The stock-thieving which has been carried on in the country behind Newcastle is put down by the Boers to the natives. In event of the enemy falling back on the Heidelberg Hills, as they seem prepared to do, a stubborn stand may be made; unless, indeed, the rapid march of events and of Lord Roberts leads the burghers to a swift and complete surrender. The Boer women are urgently clamouring for a cessation of hostilities.

From Phokwani, on the Western Border, the arrival is reported of a squadron of the Kimberley Mounted Corps. Both the men and the horses are in excellent form, but the transport cattle are said to be in poor condition. According to the accounts of loyal farmers, the houses are said to be full of stolen furniture. In one case a wagon-load of goods had been buried, and the ground made up to resemble a grave.

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Colonial Marriages Bill by a majority of 85, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York voting in the majority. This Bill, proposed by Lord Strathcona, would make the Colonial marriage with a deceased wife's sister valid in this country, where, at present, no children of such unions can succeed to real estate when the fathers die intestate. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill on the ground that it would alter the law of inheritance, and the Archbishop of York suggested that there was "no real grievance," as fathers need not die intestate. Lord Carrington drew an amusing picture of what might happen to the son of an Australian peer who had married his deceased wife's sister. A peerage is a freehold, and if the peer died intestate, the peerage could not pass to his son.

In the Commons Mr. Brodrick gave several explanations of the position of this country in regard to the action of Russia in Korea. Reminded that Russia had undertaken never to acquire any territory in Korea if Great Britain evacuated Port Hamilton, Mr. Brodrick said that the pledge was given, not to us, but to China.

The House indulged in the usual miscellaneous discussion before rising for the Whitsuntide holidays. Mr. Samuel Smith complained of the influence of ritualism in the voluntary schools and the training colleges. The debate ranged over the grievances of the Nonconformists against the Education Department. Sir John Gorst explained that the Department had no religious bias, that it dealt fairly with all complaints, and that whenever he asked for specific cases of hardship, these always broke down. This gave much offence to Mr. Lloyd George. Lord George Hamilton said he knew nothing of dissolution, whereupon Dr. Tanner interjected, for some mysterious reason, "Hungry Hamiltons!" for which expression he was rebuked by the Speaker. Mr. Swift MacNeill, for the five hundred and forty-ninth time, expressed his disapproval of the war. Then the House adjourned for the recess, doubtless to ponder Mr. Samuel Smith's announcement that "this was the idliest Parliament he had ever sat in."

DEATHS.

On May 12, at 20, Marlborough Place, N.W., in her fifty-first year, Della Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles William Minet, of Balwyn, Kent, and Leah Portie, his wife. Married on Oct. 17, 1871, at Dartford Church, to Orfeur George Parker, late 60th Royal Rifles. Cremated at Woking. Australian papers please copy.

On May 21, at Hanover Place, Canterbury, Margaret, second daughter of the late Charles Hammond, of Swarling.

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THE "GALANTIC WHEEL WORKERS."

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THE "GALANTIC WHEEL WORKERS."

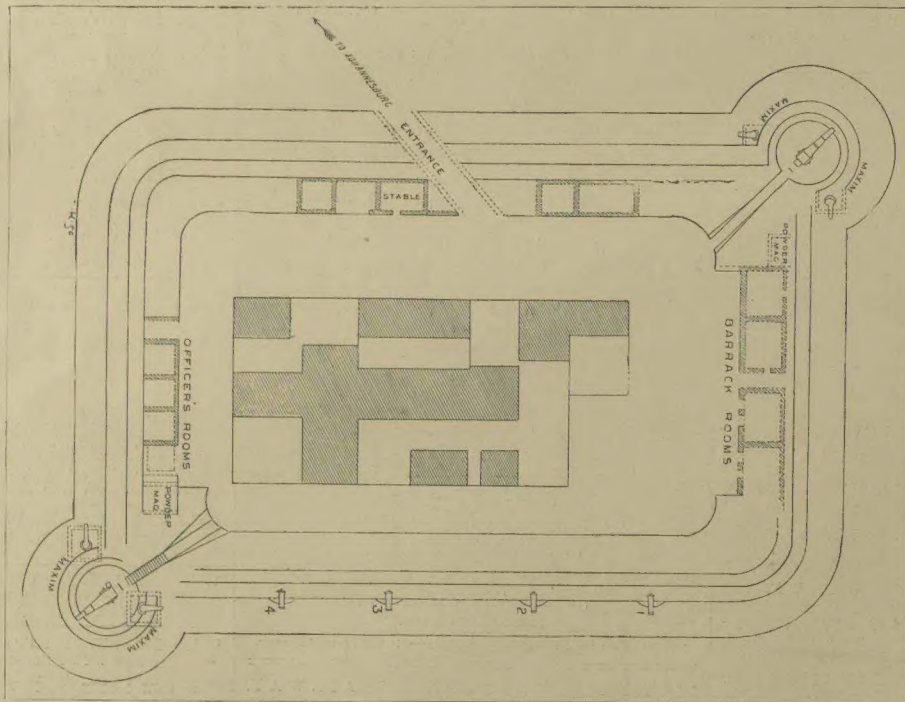
THE "GALANTIC WHEEL WORKERS."

WITH ROBERTS TO THE GOLD REEF CITY.



THE FORTRESS WHICH DOMINATES JOHANNESBURG.

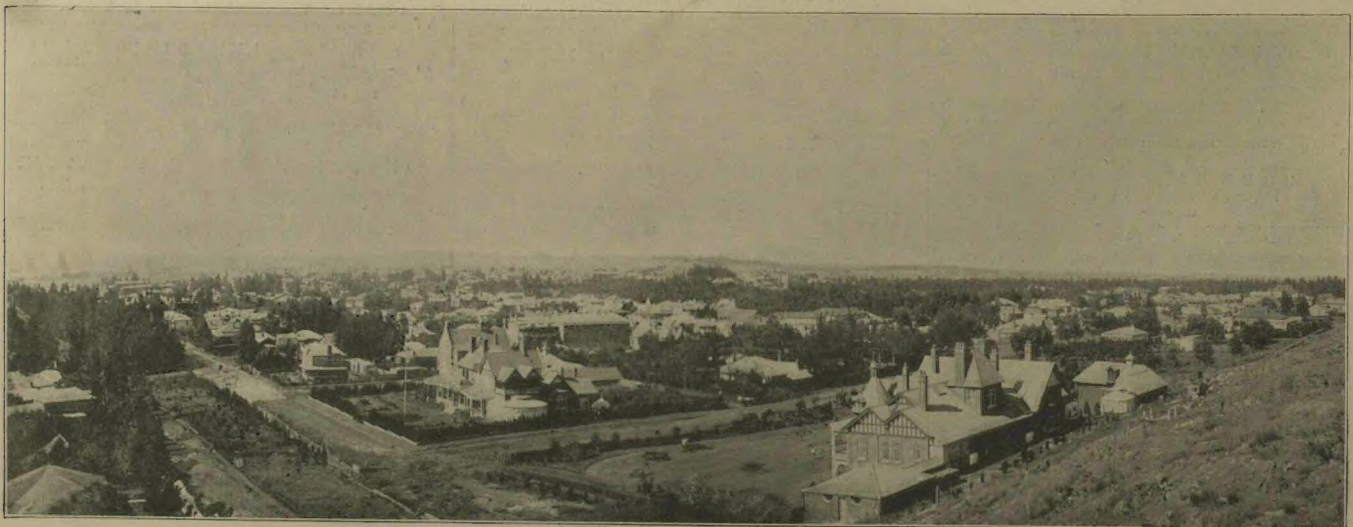
If the Boers had done all that they threatened, our troops must have found Johannesburg a battered ruin. The city which sprang up so miraculously, like a gourd in the night, after the gold-rush of 1886, has for the last four years been absolutely at the mercy of the colossal armaments which the Boers imported after the Jameson Raid. It was the easier to destroy the town, because all the artillery was trained on it, in expectation of a possible rising among the down-trodden Britishers. The fort which was built on Hospital Hill, a beautiful ridge commanding the town, was in accordance with the latest discoveries in the science of war. When it was finished, in the middle of the year 1897, the Boers boasted that if Johannesburg should prove troublesome, they could blow it out of the ground at a moment's notice. The fort is rectangular in shape. There are two enormous bastions at opposing corners. In each



PLAN OF THE FORT ON HOSPITAL HILL, JOHANNESBURG.

By Permission of the Proprietors of the "Cape Times."

of these bastions there was mounted a 23-centimetre quick-firing gun, and these were protected at the side by two superb Maxims for the purpose of enfilade fire. Besides these, four small quick-firing guns commanded the whole range of the Barnato Park. The entrance, which is on the side next to Johannesburg, is so steep that it ascends at an angle of 45 deg. On either side of it there are well-fitted stables. Beneath the bastion on the right are barracks for the privates and a large magazine of ammunition. Beneath the corresponding bastion on the left are the officers' quarters and another magazine, equally large. It is not too much to say that the whole of the Outlander population was absolutely at the mercy of the Boer garrison. The armament of the fort was so heavy that the *Johannesburg Star* ruefully complained that its windows would be broken if one of the big guns ever went off!



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG.

BADEN-POWELL AS ARTIST.

We have been fortunate enough to secure an admirable drawing by General Baden-Powell, which is sure to interest all our readers. The drawing refers to an incident witnessed by the famous General during his service in Swaziland. That accounts for the strange name to be seen at the foot of the picture; the General has signed his drawing with the name by which the Swazis knew him. The illustration possesses a special interest, in view of reports that have reached us of late about the "killing off" ordered by the Queen of Swaziland. It shows the manner of the killing off. The victim stands on the edge of a steep declivity, with his head submissively bowed, waiting for the fatal blow. The executioner is behind him, knoberry in hand; when the knoberry falls on the bowed head the culprit will be stunned and hurled to his death down the steep. This is a very favourite manner of execution among the Swazis, but there are many others which have been much in evidence during the recent bloodshed. It is only a few years since the Boers were allowed to annex Swaziland, and the natives have never



really submitted to their rule. The consequence was that while the Pretorian Government was dealing with the British, the Queen of Swaziland, who is a partisan of Britain and hates the Boers, took advantage of her enemy's preoccupation to deal in a very summary fashion with his native sympathisers. Hundreds of pro-Boer Swazis have been killed off in the manner so graphically portrayed here by General Baden-Powell. The drawing was done entirely with the left hand. As is well known, the famous General is ambidextrous, and can draw equally well with the left hand and with the right. It is even said that he can work on a picture with both hands at the same time, drawing the outline with one hand and doing the shading with the other. When he first showed signs of this remarkable capacity in his boyhood, his mother was rather anxious, thinking that he might harm himself in some way or other by this double application of hand and brain. She consulted Mr. Ruskin, then at the height of his fame as an art-critic, and then and always a great friend of the Baden-Powell family. He reassured her, telling her it would do the boy no harm whatever to follow his bent.

A LEFT-HAND DRAWING BY MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL: A SWAZILAND NATIVE EXECUTION.



TARGET PRACTICE UP TO DATE: THE "BELLEISLE" AFTER FOUR MINUTES' FIRING FROM THE "MAJESTIC'S" GUNS.

The third hit blew away the funnel.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR.

On our Ladies' Page will be found a full account of the many charming people and charming dresses seen at the National Bazaar held last week at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington. Fifty thousand pounds was the sum which the organisers had set themselves to raise on behalf of sufferers from the war—and they raised it. The streets were so blocked by the multitudes flocking west to the Bazaar that on the first day the Princess of Wales, who was to perform the opening ceremony, was a little late in arriving. All the rank and all the beauty of England were present to receive her. The Princess was presented by Princess Alexis Dolgorouki with a beautiful bouquet of roses, and with admirable forethought her Royal Highness sent back the green ribbon which had tied it to be put up to auction on Monday, when it brought an enormous sum. On Friday the Bazaar was opened by the Duke of Cambridge, who was attended by Admiral FitzGeorge, Colonel A. FitzGeorge, and Sir Henry Ewart. There was no falling off in the sales. The Princess of Wales had her purchases sent over to Marlborough House, and forwarded a cheque for £100 to pay for them. On Saturday, when the bazaar was opened by Sir George White, no less than 30,000 people purchased tickets of admission. The stall of the Dragoon Guards did exceedingly well that afternoon, for Mrs. Baden-Powell attended, and sold photographs of her famous son at half-a-guinea apiece. On each of the three days the flower-market, presided over by Princess Dolgorouki, did admirably, realising, in the end, no less than £488 18s. Mrs. Langfieri's stall made £677, and that of Lady Faudel-Phillips over £600. On Monday Mr. Giddens, Mr. Robey, Mr. Langfieri, and Colonel Barrington Foote sold "remainders" at auction, eliciting by their jokes much laughter, and, better still, much coin for the benefit of Thomas Atkins.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

General Ian Hamilton, who has come so rapidly to the front during the present campaign, was born at Corfu in 1853. There is something peculiarly appropriate in his constant routing of the Boers, for he was severely wounded at Majuba Hill by the side of his brother officer, the present General Hector MacDonald. General Hamilton comes of a military stock. His father was Colonel Christian Monteith Hamilton, who married Corinna, daughter of the third Viscount Gort. The future General was educated at Cheam and at Wellington College, and entered the Army in 1873. He first saw service in the Afghan War of 1878, and acquitted himself so well that he was thrice mentioned in despatches and given the medal with two clasps. He was again mentioned in despatches for his conduct in the Transvaal War of 1881. Three years later he took part in the Nile Expedition, gaining the brevet of Major, the medal with two clasps, the Khedive's Star, and mention in despatches once again. The very year after the Nile Expedition was concluded he took part in the war with Burma, for which he was mentioned in despatches, breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, and given the medal with clasp. In 1891 he was promoted to be Colonel, and made a D.S.O. In 1895 he fought in the Chitral Relief Force with great distinction, receiving for reward the medal and clasp and a Companionship of the Bath. His record in South Africa is known to all. He had been Commandant in the School of Musketry at Hythe, but he was sent out to South Africa as soon as trouble seemed imminent. He was in command of the infantry in the brilliant action at Elands-laagte, and for his personal valour in the field he was recommended for the Victoria Cross. Since he joined Lord Roberts's army in the advance on Pretoria, his name has been in almost every despatch; he has turned the Boers out of position after position on the flank of our main army. General Hamilton has gained distinction as an author also. His publications include "Fighting of the Future," "Icarus," "A Jaunt in a Junk," and "A Ballad of Hadji."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN RIVER-HOG.

The river-hogs, or bush-pigs (the bosch-varks of the Boers), are the African representatives of the ordinary wild swine of Europe and Asia, which, although they occur in Algeria and Tunisia, are quite unknown to the southward of the Sahara Desert. Compared with their compatriot and distant relative, the hideous wart-hog, the river-hogs may almost be described as handsome animals. Indeed, the bright red species found in West Africa and Nyassaland are among the most brilliantly coloured of the larger mammals. The Cape species is generally of a more sombre hue than these last, the colour being usually blackish grey; but there appears to be some amount of individual variation in this respect. And here it may be remarked that the river-hogs are not the only animals which tend to become red in West Africa, the black buffalo of the Cape being represented by a bright red variety in the former region, as it is by a brown form in North-East Africa.

In general appearance river-hogs present a great resemblance to the ordinary wild swine of other parts of the world. They are, however, at once distinguished by their very much smaller tusks, which are scarcely larger than those of domesticated boars, and in this respect they show, of course, a still more remarkable contrast to the wart-hog. Another peculiarity is the presence of tufts of long hair at the tips of the ears, although these are much

less developed in the Cape species than in its West African cousin. The snout, too, is considerably longer and more slender than in ordinary swine; but the most conspicuous feature of the face is a large sausage-like swelling situated immediately below each eye, which covers a ridge of bone on the sheath of the upper tusk.

In South Africa, river-hogs are to be found either in thick bush or forest, and sometimes also among the reeds in river-beds. On account of the great damage they do to crops, they have been practically exterminated in many districts.

R. LYDEKKE.

OUR WAR PICTURES.

Among the most interesting of our Illustrations this week is that which shows the bomb-proof shelter occupied by Lady Sarah Wilson during her long stay in Mafeking. Lady Sarah is the third member of the great Churchill family that has attracted attention during the present campaign; as most people know, she is the aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, now at the Front with the Yeomanry, and of Mr. Winston Spencer-Churchill, the brilliant war-correspondent. Lady Sarah was captured by the Boers early in the campaign, but was exchanged—for a convict! The Boers stole most of her belongings, however, and when Mrs. Cronjé accompanied her husband to Cape Town, she carried over her arm a silk gown which had been commandeered from Lady Sarah. All through the siege Lady Sarah remained in her bomb-proof shelter, running all the risks of the siege, and getting through many brilliant messages to her newspaper in London. But



Photo. Johnston and Hoffmann, Calcutta.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

after seven long months of it, she must have been glad to see "Relief in Sight" as it is pictured by our Artist in our double-page Illustration. Other two of our Illustrations will bring the emotions occasioned by a return from the war home to the dullest mind. The officer, "back from the battlefield," and staying at the Hall, is surrounded by a bevy of beauty eager to wait upon his slightest wants. No doubt he considers himself a lucky fellow, even though his arm must be carried about in a sling. But the welcome that awaits the private at his cottage door is no less warm and tender, though there is only an old woman to meet him: for she is his mother. Mr. Caton Woodville's large picture represents some such scene as must have taken place when General French's cavalry crossed the Vaal at Lindique's Drift and pressed on towards Johannesburg and Pretoria. Our pictures of the "Boer as Mason and Medical Man" are their own best explanation, and from their ambulance we pass by an easy transition to the scene where Dr. Conan Doyle, head of the Langman Hospital, is aiding wounded Colonials with something better than physis: the charm of his own racy conversation.

CRONJÉ IN RETIREMENT.

The amenities of St. Helena do not seem to be proving irksome to Mr. and Mrs. Cronjé, who have found some consolation in captivity. In one of our Illustrations they are seen driving in the vicinity of Jamestown, and recent advices report that Mr. Cronjé beguiles the time in playing quoits, for which he may probably have inherited an aptitude from his Galloway forebears, the McCrones. On May 12 two hundred Boer prisoners were landed with their guard from the steam-ship *Bavarian*, and our Illustration shows them on the march from Jamestown to Longwood. Of the seventy prisoners reported in hospital, many are now convalescent.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE FANTASTICS," AT THE ROYALTY.

Unlike so many of his brother European dramatists, M. Rostand has a piquant sense of humour. For proof take his burlesque romance, "The Fantastics" (as his English translator, "George Fleming," calls it), or, to quote the original title, "Les Romanesques," just presented by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Royalty. Allied with graceful poetic fancy and a tender vein of sentiment, the Frenchman's light-hearted irony has resulted in a delightful parody of the old-style romantic drama. The tragic despair of a Romeo and Juliet are given a comic turn, and the supposed animosity of rancorous Montague and Capulet is only kept up by their mutually devoted parents in order to secure the young people's romantic attachment. So is arranged a whole series of tragi-comic episodes, carefully stage-managed by the chuckling fathers and deliberately taken in all seriousness by the unsuspecting children. An exposure of the game, it is true, occasions one or two scenes of quite pathetic sentiment, but on the whole the little comedy's delightful artificiality never approaches too near heart-breaking emotion, and M. Rostand takes care, as he must, to occasion pretty persistent laughter. His verse has many dainty conceits and happy metaphors in "Cyrano" style, and it seems rendered into agreeable rhymed couplets by its English translator. As for the acting, Mrs. Campbell, for once in boy's costume, makes a highly picturesque and poetic hero, and Miss Winifred Fraser interprets the naive heroine's sentimental passages with exceptional charm and pathos, while Mr. E. W. Garden, Mr. Arliss, and especially Mr. Gerald Du Maurier realise delightfully such rôles as are mock-heroic.

"THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE," AT THE STRAND.

The title of Mrs. Ryley's new Strand farce should have run, "The Mysterious Mrs. Bugle," for its highly amusing but rather puzzling complications concern a heroine who pretends to be married that her fiancé may not offend a wealthy relative, and tells this jealous lover needless falsehoods to explain harmless visits of certain masculine friends. Ingenious, mirthful, and almost original, the play contains a second act which is quite bewildering in its intricacy; but it begins and concludes with riotously funny situations, and has only to be cut and more fully explained to make a decided success, the more especially as it provides exceptional opportunities of farcical acting to Mr. James Welch, Mr. Yorke Stephens, Miss Nina Boucicault, and a comparatively new but promising comédienne, Miss Carrie Cronyn, and sheds some light on that "mysterious" problem, the feminine temperament.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF "RIP VAN WINKLE."

On Wednesday night, too late for critical discussion this week, was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre Mr. Tree's revised version of Jefferson's famous play, "Rip Van Winkle." The grand features promised and achieved by Mr. Beerbohm Tree in this production were a more reasonable motivation, an original impersonation of his own of the title-role, and some really superb stage-pictures. More of this magnificent revival in our next issue.

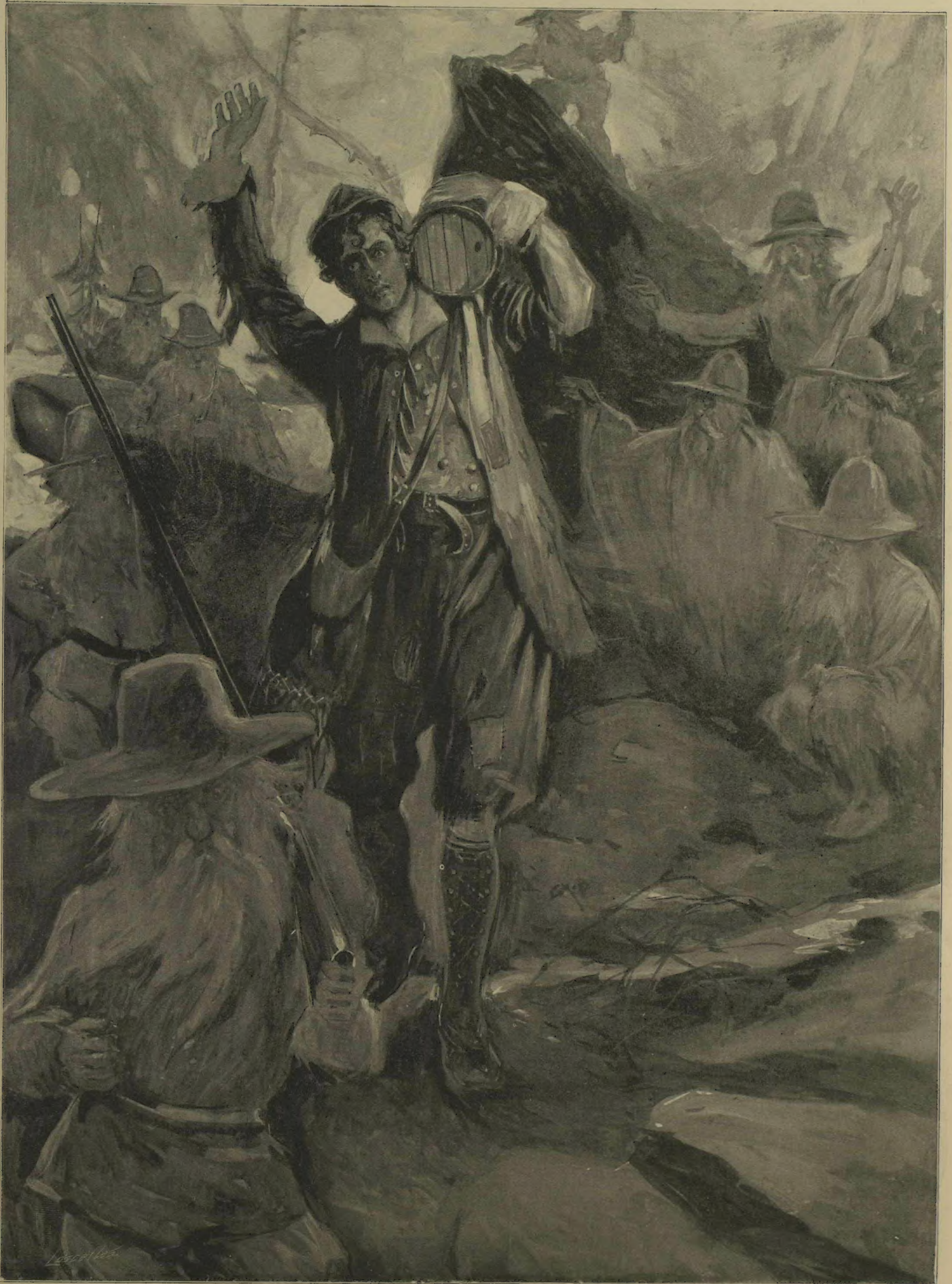
THE OPERA.

It is a notable fact that, in spite of the war, there has hardly ever been so successful a season of Royal Opera at Covent Garden. Large houses were drawn by Madame Calvé, who was in better voice and form than ever, and eclipsed herself as Carmen, Santuzza, and Marguerite. But the most brilliant audience so far assembled last Saturday night; comprising, among the Royalties, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The attraction was Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," sumptuously recostumed by Alias, with Madame Melba in the leading part. Delightful as the fair Australian songstress was on the previous Monday in "La Bohème" of Puccini (her seductive Mimi mating well with the dulcet new tenor, Signor Bonci), it should be stated that Melba displayed her gifts to far greater effect as Juliette, and proved, indeed, so enchanting that she was applauded and recalled with an enthusiasm rare at Covent Garden. It was throughout an admirable performance (in French) of "Roméo et Juliette"; and a due share of the chorus of praise should be awarded to M. Maurice Grau and to Signor Mancinelli and the skilful orchestra.

MINOR THEATRICAL EVENTS.

Other theatrical events of the week have been but of minor importance. It is true Mr. Penley has made his reappearance in London, and constructed out of the dingy old Novelty quite a handsome house in his new Great Queen Street Theatre. But the amiable comedian relies for the present merely on a revival of that preposterous but harmless fairy-tale, "A Little Ray of Sunshine." For the rest, two first pieces of quite negligible quality have been produced at the Savoy and at the Avenue. The one, a tedious dialogue of two lovers, a sailor and his sweetheart, written by Captain Basil Hood and styled "Pretty Polly," might have been tolerable had it the excuse of a musical setting. The other, a one-act play of Mr. Ernest Cosham's, entitled "His Wife's Portrait," is a conventional piece of sentiment showing a silly young wife's cure from causeless jealousy and would-be retaliation. Meantime "The Rose of Persia" and "The Message from Mars" deservedly retain their considerable popularity.

Mr. Tree as Rip.



"RIP VAN WINKLE," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Act ii. Sc. 3.

Drawn by Hol Hurst.

PERSONAL.

Considerable stir has been made in political circles by rumours of an early dissolution. It is thought that a speedy close of the war may induce the Government to dissolve in July, or, at the latest, in October. This Parliament is now five years old, and it is usual to dissolve in the sixth year when the Government exists so long; but it is urged that Ministers ought to seek a fresh mandate.

Major the Hon. Algernon H. C. Hanbury-Tracy, of the Royal Horse Guards, was among the gallant defenders of Mafeking, and acted throughout the siege as Censor and Intelligence Officer to Major-General Baden-Powell. Major Hanbury-Tracy is the second son of Lord Sudeley, and was born in 1871. In 1898, as a Lieutenant, he saw service in Uganda, commanding the Zanzibaris. For his conduct he was decorated with the Third Class of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, and was mentioned in despatches.

receiving also the medal and the brevet rank of Major.

It will be remembered that in the last desperate attack on Mafeking Colonel Hore, with three officers and fifteen men, was suddenly surrounded by Eloff and 180 Boers in the barracks of the Protectorate Regiment. The order to Colonel Hore to retire came too late, and a message from Eloff came along the telephone, "You cannot touch us; we have Colonel Hore as a prisoner." But Eloff had reckoned (in a very literal sense) without his host for the time being. The Boers were driven back all along the line, and at the end of the day Eloff was forced to surrender to his own prisoner! Colonel Hore has a distinguished record of active service. For his services in Egypt in 1882 he was granted the medal with clasp and the Bronze Star.

With Colonel Hore in the barracks of the Protectorate Regiment when Eloff swooped down on it was Captain Singleton, of the Highland Light Infantry. Captain Singleton is not Captain in the Highland Light Infantry, it is true; he is a Lieutenant in that regiment, but he has the local rank of Captain under Colonel Hore. Late in the day (about twelve or fourteen hours after Eloff's first assault) a tremendous fusillade was heard in the barracks, and our men promptly reopened fire. After a time it was found that the noise was due to Eloff attacking a large body of his own men for their cowardice. Immediately after he surrendered to his own prisoners, and the voice of Captain Singleton was heard shouting "Cease fire!" It was the Captain who conducted Eloff to General Baden-Powell. "This is Commandant Eloff, Sir," said Captain Singleton. "Good evening, Commandant," said the General; "won't you come in and have some dinner?"

Major Henry Shelley Dalbiac, of the Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry, who was killed in the fighting outside Senekal on May 25, was one of the many correspondents who represented *The Illustrated London News* group of journals at the front. Major Dalbiac formerly served in the Royal Artillery, from which he retired in 1887. He saw his former war-service in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, when he took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where he was severely wounded. For his conduct on that occasion he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp, the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh, and the Khedive's Bronze Star. In the Imperial Yeomanry he held a Captain's commission, which dated from Feb. 3 of this year. He took a very active part in the organisation of the Yeomanry for South African Service.

Great regret is expressed for the death of Captain Goff, who perished in the Boer ambush near Vryheid.



Photo. Poole.
CAPTAIN W. E. D. GOFF,
Killed, Vryheid Ambuscade.

come up Captain Goff had been killed. Lieutenants Langham and Capell captured, and about sixty-six of our rank-and-file either killed or wounded. Captain William E. D. Goff was only twenty-eight years of age, having been born in 1872. He was an exceedingly popular and able officer, and had already attracted attention by his brilliant work in the South African Campaign.

Admiral Dewey's little bill for prize-money, earned at Manila, has been reduced one-half by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Admiral claimed £80,000 for his fleet, and will get only £40,000. He argued that the Spanish fleet was superior to his own, and that it was aided by land batteries. The Court holds that the batteries have

went out to South Africa as Captain in the Hampshire Company of the Imperial Yeomanry. Captain Seeley married, in 1895, Emily Florence, daughter of Colonel the Hon. H. G. Crichton, a brother of the Earl of Erne. His eldest brother, who, in the absence of the successful candidate, moved a vote of thanks to the returning officer, is the Unionist member for the city of Lincoln. Mr. Seeley's wife took a most active part in securing the return to Parliament of her absent husband.

Captain F. C. Marsh, of the Protectorate Regiment, has been frequently mentioned during the siege of Mafeking. Under Major-General Baden-Powell, he commanded an outpost for several months, and rendered valuable service. The defender of Mafeking, in his recent speech, thus addressed the Cape Police under Captain Marsh's command: "You have not been given an opportunity of doing anything dramatic, but throughout the siege you have held one of the nastiest places in the town, where the enemy were expected at any moment, and where you were always under fire." The force will not soon forget such praise.

There is more gossip about Lord Salisbury's approaching retirement from public life. In some quarters it is thought that he will withdraw altogether, in others that he will resign the Premiership and remain Foreign Secretary. The new Premier would probably be Mr. Balfour.

A suggestion has been made that Lord Rosebery should become Premier when Lord Salisbury retires. The appearance of Lord Rosebery as leader of the Unionist Party would be rather startling. The omens point rather to a reconstruction of the Liberal Party under Lord Rosebery's leadership.

Visitors to the chief entertainment centres of London will find the Whitsuntide arrangements of the North London Railway admirably convenient. Frequent trains will run in connection with the stations for the Zoological Gardens, Hampstead Heath, Earl's Court, South Kensington Museum, Imperial Institute, and other resorts. For those who go farther afield, there are cheap tickets to Southend, Burnham-on-Crouch, Richmond, Staines, Windsor, Maidenhead, and Henley.

The New Palace Steamers, Ltd., commence their sailings to Southend, Margate and Ramsgate, on Saturday, June 2. The *Royal Sovereign* will run daily (Fridays excepted) to Margate and Ramsgate and back, leaving Old Swan Pier at 9.20 a.m., and the *Koh-i-noor* will run to Southend and Margate and back from Old Swan Pier at 8.50 a.m., on June 2, 3, 4, and 5, and will regularly sail on and after June 30. In connection with these steamers trains depart from Fenchurch Street and St. Pancras Stations and meet the boats at Tilbury. Further particulars can be had at the Offices, 50, King William Street, E.C.

The world of music has suffered a severe loss by the death of Sir George Grove, who passed away on May 28 at his London house. Sir George was born in 1820, and educated at Clapham Grammar School. Thence he was articled to an engineer, and worked for two years in Glasgow. In engineering he was successful, but ceased to practise in 1849, when he became secretary to the Society of Arts. On the formation of the Crystal Palace Company he became its first secretary, and has ever since been associated with the famous Crystal Palace Concerts. Sir George was editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* from 1860 to 1883, and it was for the firm of Macmillan that he published his monumental "Dictionary of Music and Musicians." One of the events of his career was his unearthing at Vienna, in company with Sir Arthur Sullivan, a number of important Schubert manuscripts, including "Rosamund."



CAPTAIN H. T. C. SINGLETON.



Photo. Graham, Leamington.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORE.

ELOFF'S CAPTIVE CAPTORS.

nothing to do with the case, and that the Spanish ships were not equal to the American. Somehow, these disputes about prize-money are a little too commercial.

It seems that Sergeant Campbell, Mrs. Patrick Campbell's husband, was the victim of Boer treachery. He advanced to receive the surrender of some Boers who had raised the white flag, and one of them shot him through the head. An officer who arrived on the scene shortly afterwards threatened to shoot every Boer if the murderer were not pointed out. He was then handed over, and executed at once.

Captain John Edward Bernard Seeley, youngest son of Sir Charles Seeley, first Baronet, has been elected Unionist member for the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire, in succession to Sir Richard Webster, appointed to be Master of the Rolls. Captain Seeley defeated his kinsman, Mr. Godfrey Baring, the Liberal candidate, by over a thousand votes. He was born in 1868, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1890. He became a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1897. In 1892 he obtained a commission as Captain in the Hampshire Carabineers, and last year



Photo. Russell.
CAPTAIN JOHN SEELEY,
New M.P. for the Isle of Wight
(Now on South African Service).



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE SIR GEORGE GROVE.



Photo. Argent Archer.
MAJOR H. S. DALBIAC,
Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry,
Killed before Senekal.



A CHARITY MARKET: BUYERS AND SELLERS AT THE NATIONAL BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.



THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY NAVAL PARADE AT PORTSMOUTH: THE ROYAL SALUTE.

The parade is stated to have been the strongest on record. Over ten thousand soldiers and sailors were upon the ground. The men fired a "feu-de-joie" and the fleet at Spithead a royal salute.

De Wet. De la Rey. Wessels. Cronjé.



Wolbrück.

LEADERS OF A LOST CAUSE.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY MR. SANCROFT BAKER, SHEPPERTON.

Group of Boer commanders taken by a Boer photographer who was fighting for the enemy before Magerfontein.



ENTRANCE TO CHARLESTOWN TUNNEL, NEAR LAING'S NEK, BLOWN UP BY THE BOERS.

The method of destruction resorted to by the Boers was ingenious and unusual. A truck loaded with dynamite was placed in the centre of the tunnel, and two trains were started from opposite ends. The resulting collision brought off the explosion, but the damage is said to have been less than was anticipated.



BACK FROM THE BATTLEFIELD: THE COTTAGE.



BACK FROM THE BATTLEFIELD: THE HALL.

CRONJÉ IN RETIREMENT: ARRIVAL OF BOER PRISONERS AT ST. HELENA.

From Photographs by E. A. Thorpe, St. Helena.



CRONJÉ AND HIS WIFE EN ROUTE TO LONGWOOD.



BOER PRISONERS PASSING THROUGH JAMESTOWN EN ROUTE TO LONGWOOD.



THE BOSCH-VARK, OR SOUTH AFRICAN RIVER HOG.

The African wild hog frequents river banks and wet places. It is a very good swimmer, and is a powerful animal.



RELIEF IN SIGHT.

From the Painting by H. W. Kerk.

A C A D E M Y P I C T U R E S O F 1 9 0 0.

The Exhibition of the Academy is open every day, except on Sundays and public holidays.

LONDON FROM THE TOWER BRIDGE.—COLIN HUNTER, R.A.

The reproduction of the painting is by permission of the artist.

ART NOTES.

London Scottish Art is well represented at Burlington House this year by its veteran, Mr. MacWhirter, and the more vigorous Mr. Colin Hunter. Of the four pictures contributed by the former, opinion will probably be divided between "The Silence that is in the solemn Woods," which hangs beside Mr. Orchardson's royal portrait group, and that which we have reproduced, "Over the Sea to Skye," which is one of the most attractive pictures in the first room. It has, moreover, the special merit of being somewhat out of Mr. MacWhirter's favourite groove, and shows that he possesses an eye for seascape and rocks, as well as for silver birches and golden beeches. Mr. Colin Hunter has not for many years achieved anything half so good and original as his view of "London from the Tower Bridge." He has had to battle with many difficulties of perspective and arrangement, which he has not only overcome, but has also thrown into the busy scene of "The Pool" a local colour and an appreciation of the life of those who go down to the sea in ships. His work conveys a sense of vastness as well as of the life of the Thames with as much truth and less exaggeration than the majority of artists display when dealing with this busy scene, with its special atmosphere, which—as Mr. Colin

Hunter shows us—is not always so black as it is painted. It is a good, honest bit of work, but, to be fully appreciated must be looked at from a distance.

The age-limit for painters seems to be more elastic than in other professions, for as in the case of Millais' admission to the ranks was recognised at fifteen, in that of Mr. Sidney Cooper it would seem that retirement at ninety-seven is not obligatory. The four pictures, illustrative of the seasons, which Mr. Sidney Cooper contributes to this year's exhibition are astonishing in many ways, and not the least so because they bear no evidence of any failure of power or strength. Mr. Cooper has been a cattle-painter all his life, so that sheep and cows may flow spontaneously from his brush; but this, even, would not account for the firmness of outline traced by an almost centenarian. Can the history of Art produce a parallel case? Titian, who is said to have painted until the end of his long life, is perhaps the only other instance on record, for that great artist's life was cut short by the plague in the ninety-ninth year of his age, a fate which, happily, Mr. Sidney Cooper need not apprehend.

The annual gathering at the Albert Hall of the Home Arts and Industries Association gave fresh evidence of

the existence in various parts of the country of true friends of technical education—chiefly ladies—who are ready to devote their time to the revival or planting of village industries. The lace industry at Beer and Sidbury shows what strides have been made in bringing back English lace to the position it once held; at Birkenhead the Della Robbia ware, as adapted by Mr. Rathbone, showed increasing excellence and finish; the inlaid woodwork from Stepney, Pimlico, and Bolton-le-Swale was of more than usual distinction; the carved woodwork of the Kent County Council classes and the metal-work of Keswick, Curry Rivell, and Yattendon were especially marked by artistic feeling; and the embossed leather work from Porlock Weir was remarkable for its strength of design and elegance of treatment. It should be borne in mind that all these works are done by working men and women after their hours of daily breadwinning. It brings systematised occupation, and may be regarded as a better incentive to mental activity than village life generally affords. Too much credit cannot be given to those who take upon themselves the labour of organising these centres of cottage industry. They deserve a place among the truest benefactors of their fellow creatures, whose lives they have brightened, and whose capacities they have stimulated.



"OVER THE SEA TO SKYE,"—J. MACWHIRTER, R.A.

ACADEMY PICTURES: THE WORK OF THE NONAGENARIAN ACADEMICIAN,

T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., born September 26, 1803.



AUTUMN: "THE YEAR THE YELLOW LEAF-TIME OF THE YEAR."



SUMMER.

... "A various group the herds and flocks
Compose; rural confusion! On the bank
Some ruminating lie; while others stand
Half in the flood, and, often bending, up
The encircling surface."

LADIES' PAGE.

It seemed as if all London turned out to the opening by the Princess of Wales, on her Majesty's birthday, of the mammoth bazaar in aid of the war funds at the Empress Rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington. It was a record in the way of tents to begin with—its huge arch all bedecked with flags, and its walls half concealed by the tall framework of the stalls and their brilliant draperies



AN EMPIRE EVENING GOWN.

in the national colours—enclosing a space of 200 by 80 feet. Off this at right angles was another tent but a little smaller; and other huge marquees were allotted to the refreshment and "side-show" departments, while the concerts were held in the Empress Rooms. Lady Faudel-Phillips had arranged a special little boudoir for the Princess of Wales, with an Old Crown Derby tea-service and tempting sandwiches, strawberries, and cakes duly set forth; and the refreshment must have been welcome to the royal patroness after the fatigue of making the round of no fewer than eighty stalls amid a dense crowd.

Her Royal Highness looked as charming as usual. She was received on her entrance by Lady Bective, as chairman of the Organising Committee, and by the hon. sec., Mr. Arthur Coke (to whose practised tact so much of the success was due) and Mr. J. Mason. The Princess wore a slightly trained gown of heliotrope and white satin foulard, with pale heliotrope chiffon, accordion-pleated, forming a little draping over the shoulders, almost too slight to be called epaulettes, yet of that nature. Her bonnet was of Tuscan straw, trimmed round the edge with Czar violets, and finished by an aigrette of purple orchids; and a very full and fluffy bow of cream chiffon with long gathered ends completed the costume. Of course, many of the people there had paid their guinea entrance-fee largely to see the Princess. On every side enthusiastic exclamations of loyalty and affection for the Princess could be heard. It was therefore a pity that a posse of tall committee-men saw fit to link themselves into a close extinguishing line between the company and the Princess everywhere that she moved, completely blocking out the ladies' view. The Countess of Bective, who accompanied the Princess round the stalls, was dressed very simply in a black cloth skirt and sac coat and black tulle toque. Indeed, most of the stallholders wore black or white, which, though pretty in effect, is rather monotonous in description. Lady Pembroke made it very handsome by having a complete front put to her black-and-white striped satin Princess dress, of yellow satin richly embroidered all over with jet fixing on motifs of black lace. The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos had a dress of black striped grenadine, with a very deep collar of white silk embroidered with black chenille and a vest of alternate black-and-white lace insertions; a toque of silver-embroidered grey tulle, and most magnificent pearls worn as long earrings, rope-like necklace, and many brooches, completed a fascinating ensemble, for the Duchess is strikingly tall and handsome. The Duchess of Somerset

was one of the wearers of white, her dress being of chiffon beautifully embroidered with silver sequins over white satin; her toque was of white panne embroidered to match the gown, and trimmed with long black plumes. The Duchess of Marlborough wore her favourite white silk muslin with insertions of real Valenciennes, and a big black hat with long ostrich-feathers; and, by the way, the combination of an all-black hat with an all-white dress was frequently worn, and proved most effective. The Romney Exhibition at the Grosvenor is, no doubt, responsible for the adoption of this artistic contrast, of which that painter knew the value.

Lady Devonshire reversed the arrangement with success; her dress was of black-and-white muslin trimmed with lace, and her hat was entirely white tulle, with just a veiling at the brim of black filmy lace, and white carnations for trimming. The Marchioness of Lansdowne wore black net embroidered with jet sequins, with tucked vest and undersleeves of white silk muslin, and she had white feathers in her black tulle toque. The Countess of Leicester had a handsome black silk dress, with a bolero of white guipure lace, and a vest of steel-grey satin embroidered in tiny steel and moonlight-blue beads. Countess Cadogan also wore black silk, with a full flounce round the foot, headed by a sloping line of sequin embroidery; and sleeves and deep collar of Irish point, with a black tulle toque. Lady Aline Beaumont's dress was very effectively simple. It was of white glacé silk, laid in many rows of narrow stitched pleats to below the knee, where it widened out into a flounce under a band of lace insertion forming a sort of heading to the fullness; the bodice was made with a bolero and other trimmings of lace. Mrs. J. Dugdale's black silk gown was relieved by a vest worked with sparkling sequins. The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Cecil had a dress of white striped silk, trimmed with inserted lines of guipure, and a closely tucked vest. Mrs. Henry Reeves (better known as Helen Mathers, the novelist) wore a handsome white silk and lace gown; but no white dress was so magnificent as that in which Princess Alexis Dolgorouki presided over the flower-market—a coat and skirt of lustrous white satin with lace insertions, worn with a big black hat.

Royal gifts to the stalls were numerous. The German Emperor's Dresden china and signed engravings from his pictures were eagerly sought for; and the Princess of Wales sent articles to many stalls, ranging from silver trinket-trays and little toys to cases of champagne. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, gave the Highland regiments' stall a beautiful case of after-dinner coffee-china, the cups held in filagree-silver mounts. This was to be raffled for; as were a bicycle, a piano, and many other large articles. The raffling, by the way, which was all under the management of Mr. Arthur Wellesley, was euphemistically described as "ballotting." The Princess of Wales bought from almost every stall; generally selecting one or more of the hand-somest articles displayed. Sometimes her choice would fall on the quaintest wares; for one thing, she bought the drollest of little coloured prints in an antique black frame; it represented the Queen and the Prince Consort walking arm-in-arm, with the Prince of Wales in short jacket and wide-footed trousers clinging to his father's hand. At the stall of the Norfolk Regiment, she bought a blotting-case in carved wood, simply because it was the work of an old soldier, who, as she was told, had expressed, in sending it, his earnest hope that it might pass into her hands. At this same stall the Princess accepted from the hon. secretary, Mrs. Phillips, a little crystal chalice, in which was set a sprig of white heather plucked by Colonel Phillips on a South African battlefield just before going into action. A beautiful bouquet of orchids, lilies-of-the-valley, and roses was also presented to the

Princess in the flower-market. She purchased a lucky little Irish terrier from the animal-tent, a large basket of strawberries and hothouse grapes from the fruit-stall, a gilt Louis XIV. screen, a large Venetian glass flower-holder, a lace tie, and innumerable other objects, hardly passing one of the stalls without patronising its holders practically.

For variety in dress, one had to look amongst the visitors. They were not so uniformly clad, of course, as



A GRACEFUL EVENING FROCK.

the stallholders. Lady Randolph Churchill was in cream cloth, the coat deeply embroidered in points in black all round the shoulders. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough wore a biscuit-coloured cloth, with a bolero of drap decoupé and a red hat. Miss Marion Terry was in black, with a great deal of white lace inserted. A white cloth skirt, well cut, had pipings that began some inches below the waist, so as to avoid any thickening on the hips, and that ended not far below the knee, a fullness diverging there in a satisfactory manner into a short train; the coat worn with this skirt was in the same cloth, trimmed with bands of white corded silk stitched on in lines, under revers and deep collar of white panne embroidered with mauve silk spots; and there was a vest of guipure over mauve satin. A white glacé bolero was stitched down over piping-cords all the way round, the deep important sailor-collar and the revers were of Irish crochet; the vest was pale blue glacé with a stock tie of lace, and the skirt white glacé in similar lines to the bodice, ending in a flounce of coarse guipure. Belts, whether with or without sashes of the same material, were much seen; they were often swathed very high, so as to produce the semi-Empire effect. A dark blue satin foulard had a deep belt of white satin, rising under the arms, above its top edge coming a band of white lace insertion, and over that again a yoke of silk fringe. The skirt was cut in a pointed tunic edged round with the fringe.

Our Artist shows us an Empire evening gown in one of this week's illustrations. It is of the modified style that finds favour just now—that is to say, the under-dress is fitting, and the Empire effect is given by the loose overdress and the belting under the bust, while the shape of the figure is visible through the transparent covering. The material of the model is black chiffon over satin, the scarf round under the bust of light satin, with ends falling from a looped bow at the back. Above the scarf is a frill of black chiffon embroidered with jet sequins, or steel or iridescent sequins may be chosen, for they are to powder the whole of the dress lightly, and the effect can be thus made more or less brilliant to order. The other evening frock is more suitable to a graceful girl. It is of spotted net, which may be lightly touched with sequins, trimmed with bands of lace and draperies of black chiffon, held in place by Parisian diamond buckles, in the absence of a sufficient supply of similar ornaments set with the real gems. The band of black chiffon round the bust under the bolero-like trimming of lace, would be effective. FILOMENA.



THE ESSIN ATALANTA CUP.

This magnificent trophy was presented to the Essex County Cricket Club by the Essex Association, a Mr. J. H. A. Mowbray, to mark the 100th anniversary of the Essex cricket team's first match, played at Chelmsford, in 1800. It is to be kept as a perpetual trophy for the Essex team that shall have won it all out, and is to be called "The Essex Atalanta Cup." The trophy is the work of the artist, J. H. A. Mowbray, F.R.S., and is the property of the Essex Association. It is to be kept at the Essex Cricket Ground, Chelmsford, and is to be used for the purpose of presenting it to the team that shall have won it all out. The trophy is the work of the artist, J. H. A. Mowbray, F.R.S., and is the property of the Essex Association. It is to be kept at the Essex Cricket Ground, Chelmsford, and is to be used for the purpose of presenting it to the team that shall have won it all out.

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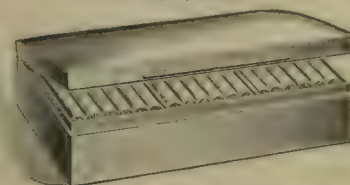
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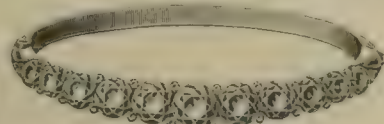
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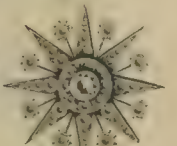
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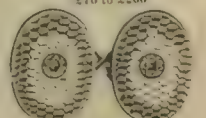
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The leading feature of this luxurious train is to be found in the corridor or gangway, which extends from end to end. In the system of corridor-trains generally in vogue the passage-way is placed at the side of the train, and passengers seated nearest thereto necessarily experience some disadvantage in having to survey the scenery through double windows, the view being occasionally interrupted by the perambulations of fellow-travellers. In the new train the side corridor disappears, and is replaced by a passage-way running throughout the middle of the train. Our illustration is of a third class compartment.

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The Home Secretary has rebuked the Examiner of Plays. It seems that Mr. Redford indiscreetly told an interviewer that he considered the probable success of a play was his justification in licensing it. He has been informed by the Home Office that this is not the principle on which his duties must be performed. He might answer that, as the principle has been stated by the Home Secretary to be the average common-sense of the citizens, the success of a play demonstrates that average, and therefore justifies the license. But in future Mr. Redford would do well to keep his reasons to

himself. The view of the Examiner is a somewhat curious comment on the unformulated but evident modern belief that in literature all things are possible, so they but have the sanction of a contemporary opinion.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1874), with forty-four codicils, of Baron Adolphe Charles de Rothschild, of 45, Rue de Monceau, Paris, who died on Feb. 7, has just been proved in London by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, the cousin, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to £2,257,979. Among many other legacies of large sums to charities, charitable institutions, and necessitous persons, in Paris, Frankfurt, Naples, and Geneva, the testator has bequeathed £20,000, the interest to be applied in the relief of necessitous priests, rabbis, and ministers of the various religious denominations in France, Catholics, Israelites and Protestants being specially named; £20,000 for distribution by the Prefect of the Seine among the poor people of the twenty arrondissements of Paris, without distinction of religion or politics; 300,000 fr. to the Assistance Publique Department, in addition to 1,000,000 fr. already provided by the testator for the city of Paris; £432 annually to the Pasteur Institute for the cure of croup; 10,000,000 fr. for the foundation and maintenance of an Ophthalmic Hospital at Paris; an income of 40,000 fr. in perpetuity for the maintenance of the Rothschild Ophthalmic Hospital in Geneva; and 40,000 fr. in perpetuity for the benefit of poor working-girls in Paris. There is also a gift consisting of a magnificent collection of works of art of the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries, for the installation of which at the Louvre 300,000 francs is bequeathed. In addition, there are numerous bequests and remembrances to relatives, friends, employes, and servants. Subject to the legacies, the widow, Baroness Caroline Julie Anselme de Rothschild, is appointed universal legatee.

The will (dated July 9, 1885), with three codicils (dated Oct. 29, 1889, Nov. 25, 1892, and June 24, 1895), of Mr. Samuel Stephens Bankart, J.P., of Leicester, who died on Feb. 9, was proved at the Leicester District Registry on April 27 by Samuel Nevins Bankart, the son, Hubert Fletcher, and James Lawford, the executors, the value of the estate being £190,022. The testator gives 400 shares of £25 each of the Leicester Banking Company, and £2000,

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£100 each to his grandchildren; £100 to the Leicester Infirmary; £100 and 20 of such shares to Rebecca Hesley; £100 each to Hubert Fletcher and James Lawford; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves to his son.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1896) of Mr. Edward Allard, of Wimblesbury, Horsham, and the Stock Exchange, who died on March 12, was proved on May 17 by Edward Julius Allard, the son, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £133,606. The testator gives £1000 and his furniture and household effects to his wife, Mrs. Frances Allard; £2500 to his son; £200 to his daughter-in-law Helene; £200 each to his daughters Frances Edith, Ethel Maud, and Ada Mary; £100 each to his grandchildren; £100 each to his nieces Mabel and Violet Hine; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life and then for his children. Should any of his daughters, being a spinster, become a professed member of any religious sisterhood or similar community, or marry with a first cousin, she is to forfeit her share of his property, and in the place thereof a small annual sum is to be paid to her.

The will dated Dec. 9, 1898, of Captain Henry Holden, of Brancote Hills, Nottingham, who died on Feb. 1, was proved at the Nottingham District Registry on April 23 by Henry Mellish and John Holden, two of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £126,781. The testator bequeaths £15,000 to his daughter Mrs. Sybil Annie Forster; £10,000, upon trust, for his son Frederick William; £5000 to his son Wilfred Millington; £5000 each to his grandchildren Sybil Mona Caroline Holden,

Frederick Holden Pratt Barlow, and Violet Pratt Barlow; £5000, upon trust, for his son-in-law Archibald Pratt Barlow, for life, and then for his children; a conditional annuity of £500 to his daughter-in-law Maria Magdalene Holden; £1000 each to his executors; and legacies to servants. The plate presented to him by the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club and the Nottinghamshire County Constabulary, and his furniture and household effects, are to devolve as heirlooms, with his real estate. He devised his real property to his grandson Millington Elmhurst Holden, in tail male. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his sons Ernest Frank and Wilfred Millington.

The will (dated Nov. 22, 1898) of Mr. William Peter Bodkin, J.P., D.L., of West Hill Place, Highgate, who died on April 1, was proved on May 22 by the Rev. William Douglas Bodkin, Frederick Edwin Bodkin, Herbert Peter Bodkin, and Archibald Henry Bodkin, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £119,218. The testator bequeaths 25 guineas to the Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead); 20 guineas to the Rev. Stuart Dixon Stubbs, of Pentonville Road, for charities in his district; 10 guineas each to the London Orphan Asylum (Watford), the London City Mission (Highgate Auxiliary), the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy (Queen's Square), and the Cripples' Home (Marble-bone Road); and 5 guineas each to the City of London Truss Society and the Police Orphanage (Twickenham). He further gives certain family pictures, testimonials, and silver to his son William Douglas; £1000, upon trust, for his daughter Ellen Sophia; his household furniture and effects, carriages and horses, and

during her widowhood an annuity of £650 to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bodkin; a policy of insurance for £200 each to his sons Frederick Edwin and Alfred Arthur; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves between his children Ellen Sophia, Charlotte Elizabeth, Nora Mary, Alfred Arthur, William Douglas, Frederick Edwin, Herbert Peter, and Archibald Henry. The shares of his sons in proportion to that of his daughters to be as five is to three.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1899) of Mr. John Daniel Leader, of Moorland, Sheffield, who died on Dec. 30, was proved at the Wakefield District Registry on April 3 by Robert Leader, the son, and Reginald Benson, the executors, the value of the estate being £79,689 5s. 1d. The testator gives £1000 to his son Robert; £100 to Reginald Benson; and 10s. per week to his coachman Stanton. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his children—Robert, Holland Waterhouse, Maud Mary, and Lilian Theodora.

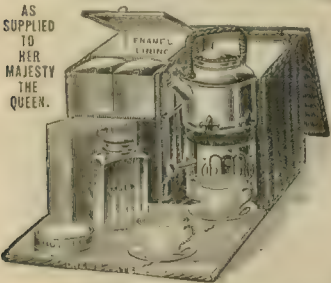
The will (dated Aug. 3, 1898), with a codicil (dated April 12, 1899), of Mr. John Henry Johnson, of Mountains, Hildenborough, Kent, and 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, who died on March 12, was proved on May 17 by Mrs. Frances Johnson, the widow, James Yate Johnson, and George William Johnson, the sons, and William Norton Lawson, the executors, the value of the estate being £100,328. The testator gives £1000 and his household furniture, etc., to his wife; £200 each to his daughters; the copyright of his books, "The Patentee's Manual" and "The Epitome of Patent Law," and of other publications to his sons, James Yate and

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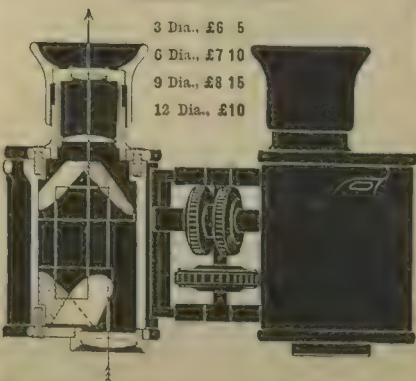
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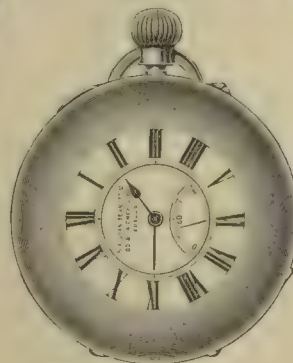
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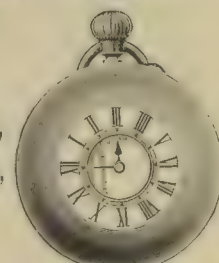
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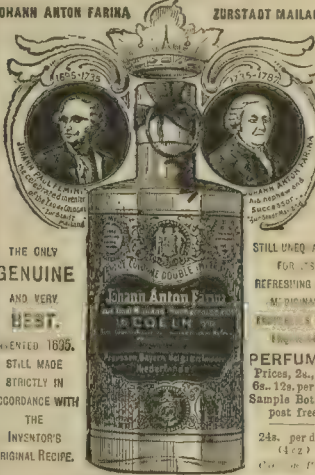
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From a Sketch by Dr. D. G. Greenfield, Deelfontein.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The eclipse on May 28, partial in London, was witnessed in the Metropolis under very favourable conditions. Everywhere crowds of sky-gazers were seen making use of impromptu observation-glasses. Some employed a watch-glass which had been hastily dimmed by the smoke of a match; others had recourse to perforated paper or thick black veils. During the first phase of the eclipse a heavy bank of clouds obscured the sun, but this gradually gave place to a light screen of vapour, and so far from being a hindrance, was a help to the observation of the phenomenon. At Algiers, where the eclipse was total, the observers were rewarded by an uninterrupted view. A very large and bright corona manifested itself with a broad central halo, on which two great streamers were seen stretching almost vertically from the sun up and down. At Ovar, on

Sovereign and the battle-ships of the *Majestic* class. Since that date, however, there has been great progress in modern ordnance, and the practical lessons of the China-Japan and Spanish-American wars have shown that a danger which was not clearly revealed in the *Resistance* experiments is actually very great. Need we say that we refer to the risk of fire on board the war-ship?

The *Belleisle* is an antiquated and unseaworthy coast-defence ship, launched in 1876 for the Turkish Government, and purchased—with the *Orion*, *Superb*, and *Neptune*—by the Beaconsfield Cabinet in the Russian scare of 1878. She has a complete girdle of iron armour from 6 in. to 12 in. thick on the water-line, and amidships a battery rising from the belt, coated with 10-in. iron, and containing four old 25-ton muzzle-loaders. A flat iron deck 2 in. thick running across the ship at the upper level of the water-line belt completes her defence. It

Galassinière, built of wood in 1872, and specially prepared for the purpose, was fired at by the Cherbourg forts with a 7½-in. gun, using melinite shell. Dummies representing men had been placed on board. Besides these there were in the battery two live sheep. The object was to discover whether the shock of the explosion of the melinite shells would kill them. Four shells in all were fired into the ship with the most destructive effect. The decks were strewn with debris, the dummies riddled with splinters, and one of the sheep torn to pieces. The other, however, was safe and sound, if a little surprised. The fact may be recalled that when the turret of the *Clifton* was fired at in England in the 'seventies, a goat and other animals were placed inside to test the effect of the concussion, and that they were quite unharmed. We were told in France some years ago that similar experiments had been carried out in the *Dupuy de Lôme*, not to test the



1. Mr. Fowler. 2. Captain Tisdall, H.M.S. "Theseus." × Sir Norman Lockyer.
SIR NORMAN LOCKYER TESTING SAND-BAGS TO BE USED AS WEIGHTS.



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VIEW OF THE OPERATING-GROUND: MR. PAYNE TESTING THE WORKING OF HIS PRISMATIC CAMERA.

THE BRITISH ECLIPSE EXPEDITION TO SPAIN UNDER SIR NORMAN LOCKYER.

Photographs supplied by Mr. J. Knight.

the coast of Portugal, where the Astronomer Royal and his staff from Greenwich carried out their observations, the eclipse was fairly well seen in spite of the slight haze. The observers succeeded in taking thirty-five photographic plates. The corona manifested a long ray on the east side and a forked tail on the west, reaching nearly to Mercury, which, with Venus, was distinctly visible. Our illustrations show the preparations made at Santa Pola by Sir Norman Lockyer and the British Eclipse Expedition.

BATTLE-SHIPS AS TARGETS.

BY H. W. WILSON.

The attack upon the old battle-ship *Belleisle* by the guns of the Channel Squadron is the first experiment of the kind in England since the old *Resistance*, twelve years or more ago, was fired at with all manner of weapons. The knowledge gained in her case was made use of in designing the *Royal*

should be said that her iron armour, 12 in. thick, is about equal in resisting power to 6 in. of Harveyised steel, as carried in our *Majestics*, or 4 in. of Krupp steel as found in our newest armoured cruisers.

Many similar experiments have in the last few years been conducted by the French Navy. In that force Admiral Aube, the distinguished naval reformer, was the first to suggest the use of a real ship as a target. The old ironclad *Aronide* was, at his order, attacked by the French Mediterranean fleet in the early 'eighties. At a range of 3200 yards a percentage of twenty-three hits was obtained by the guns of the fleet—a surprising result. Few details of the firing were published. In 1895 Admiral Gervais, with the same fleet, but now using smokeless powder, fired at the old ship *Fornique de Gènes* at ranges of 2500 to 3000 yards, and obtained 19 to 26 per cent. of hits. One battle-ship, the *Duperré*, actually reached a figure of 56 per cent., which must be pronounced, at long ranges, as remarkably good. In 1896 the antiquated ironclad

effect of blows from shells, but to ascertain the results of the shock caused by one gun firing past or over the turret of another.

In 1898 the French battle-ships *Brennus*, *Jauréguiberry*, and *Charles Martel* were set to work to fire at the old floating battery *Arrogante*, a vessel which had in earlier days achieved the distinction of foundering with her crew off Hyères. She had 5½-in. iron on her belt and 4½ in. on her battery. To the surprise of not a few, it took a great time to sink her. She stood a large number of shots from the medium and heavy guns.

Last year the French Mediterranean fleet was again busy firing at a ship—this time the old wooden cruiser *Andral Parsenal*. This was a sloop with wood hull and wooden upper works of 840 tons displacement, launched in 1879. Her funnel, bridges, and masts were removed to lighten her, and below she was filled with empty barrels to prevent her sinking under fire. The engines were left on board, but the bulkheads and cabin fittings between

decks were cut away, leaving her decks quite clear. In this state thirteen 6·3-in. shells were fired into her by the cruiser *Cassard*, five into one beam, six into the other, and two into her stern. The shells were charged with black powder, as it was reported, from a study of the results produced by this powder at Santiago and the Yalu, that it always set woodwork on fire. A strange thing, however, happened. Only once did the ship take fire, and then the fire went out of its own accord. This paradoxical event indicates that too great reliance cannot be placed upon experiments. Had the *Pursual* been in line at Santiago or Manila Bay, she would have been ablaze in a few minutes. But it would seem that small shells have nothing like the same incendiary effect as large ones. Thus Lieutenant Ellicott, the American Intelligence Officer who was detailed to report on the Spanish wrecks at Manila, states that the 8-in. shells had vastly greater fire-producing results than the 6-in. or 5-in. ones.

In the *Pursual* experiment the objects to be studied were four. First, the percentage of hits that might be made at various distances with the firing vessel steaming fast and constantly changing course and direction; second, the percentage of shots that may be expected to hit the water-line; third, possible improvements in fire-control; and fourth and last, the different effect of shells of different calibre. After the *Cassard* had fired, other ships attacked her, but no details of the later results have been published. The French Government regards the results obtained in these experiments as so valuable that it has been considering the advisability of sacrificing one of the small but modern coast-defence battle-ships in the fleet, even though the cost would not be far short of half a million sterling. Should such a step be actually taken, it would indeed be a sensational move. Yet there is much, very much, with regard to a ship's behaviour under fire which it is vital to know, and which can only be learnt by actual experience. The modern battle-ship in most details differs immensely from the *Belleisle*, or *Pursual*, or *Arrogant*.

We may hope in England that one result of the trials will be the removal of the wood from our battle-ships of

the *Admiral*, *Royal Sovereign*, and *Majestic* classes. All complaints on this score have hitherto been disregarded, but in war we might have to pay terribly for such neglect.

THE "BELLEISLE" EXPERIMENT.

The interesting gunnery experiment on the old *Belleisle*, after unavoidable postponement, took place off Medmery Bank last Saturday, May 26. The spot on which the doomed

target, the *Majestic* fired the first round from her 12-in. starboard barbette gun. The shell entered the *Belleisle* by the stern, traversed the ship and emerged at the bows. Then the 12-in. guns of the *Majestic*, working with extraordinary rapidity, poured in their heavy shell, while the 6-in. guns and the 3-pounder military guns in the tops rained an even hotter fire upon the *Belleisle*. It was observed, however, that the boilers and the machinery were still intact. During the nine and a quarter minutes that the action lasted, the *Belleisle*, which was towed to her

mooring-place in as good fighting trim as on the day when she was first commissioned, was tremendously hammered. Strangely enough, however, she did not catch fire, although the smoke of the bursting shells and an escape of steam from a cut pipe led at first to that conclusion. Before the experiment was half over the *Belleisle* had settled down by the head upon the sand-bank, but, of course, she remained still visible, as there was only about a foot of water beneath her keel. As soon as the *Majestic* had ceased firing, a cordon of torpedo-boats was drawn round the wreck. No unofficial vessel was allowed to approach, and even the boats which carried the correspondents could not approach nearer than three-quarters of a mile. From a distant view it seemed that the vessel had been pounded into an unrecognisable mass, but it was ascertained on a preliminary examination that the citadel had been proof against shell

fire, and that the engine-rooms and boilers had not been penetrated. The vessel will be towed back to Portsmouth, where a thorough survey will be conducted by the Admiralty experts. The experiments were witnessed by the Lords of the Admiralty, with the exception of Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas. Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Southern District, and the Gunnery Experimental Staff were also on the scene. In the House of Commons on Monday evening Mr. Goschen announced that the fire-pumps of the *Belleisle* had continued to act during the bombardment, and that the woodwork, although shivered, had not been consumed. Only in one of the cabins, among some clothing, was there a little smouldering fire.



Photo. Eyre & Co., Portsmouth.

H.M.S. "BELLEISLE" SACRIFICED IN THE CAUSE OF SCIENTIFIC GUNNERY.

battle-ship was moored lies south-west by west of Selsey Bill. Somewhat less than two miles off, in Bracklesham Bay, lay the Channel Squadron, including the *Majestic*, which vessel had been commissioned with the work of destruction. In order that the *Belleisle* might represent as accurately as possible a battle-ship in action—but yet a battle-ship partially surprised—her torpedo-nets were not out, but her splinter-nets were spread over the upper deck. In her tubes were two fully loaded torpedoes, and about her guns were placed 130 dummy men.

Shortly after ten o'clock the *Majestic* weighed anchor and steamed away to the south-west. At eleven o'clock she reappeared on the horizon, and it was evident that she was coming into action. At about a mile's distance from



H.M.S. "BELLEISLE" AFTER THREE MINUTES' FIRING FROM THE "MAJESTIC'S" GUNS.

Sketched through a Telescope.



FORWARD TO PRETORIA: HORSE ARTILLERY OF FRENCH'S DIVISION

THE BOER AS MASON AND MEDICAL MAN.

Photographs by H. Exton, Cape Colony.



TRANSVAAL ARTILLERYMEN BUILDING WALL ROUND A LAAGER.



THE RED CROSS IN THE ENEMY'S LINES: A BOER AMBULANCE IN NATAL.



PHYSICIAN AND STORY-TELLER: DR. CONAN DOYLE ATTENDING WOUNDED CANADIANS IN THE LANGMAN HOSPITAL.

From a Photograph by our Special Correspondent, Mr. Owen Scott.

PARIS NOTES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

There is a German proverb to the effect that "At the end of the fair the sellers find out who are the real buyers." The reader must bear in mind that in this instance the word "fair" denotes a gathering for business as well as for recreative purposes, such as were held in days of yore throughout the length and breadth of the Fatherland, and which lasted for a couple of weeks. During the first week people only strolled about and priced things; serious business did not commence until the middle of the second one. The various stall-holders, restaurateurs, and projectors of side-shows at the Paris Exhibition may have heard of the proverb, or past experience may have taught them the true inwardness of it. I trust they have, for it will enable them to hope on during their time of trial and disappointment. The unvarnished fact is that the Exhibition is not ready, nor anything like ready. It is like the opening chapter of Genesis with the tail-end first. The men and women are there before the place is fit to receive them.

I have predicted once or twice with regard to the date of the completion of the work, and each time my prediction has been belied. I shall not try again. This much I may, however, say once more: when the whole is finished it will be one of the most stupendous achievements ever conceived by the brain of one man; and as such, one cannot lavish too much praise upon M. Alfred Picard, the Commissioner-General, of whom I gave a sketch a short while ago. Even now there springs up in the breast of the right-minded beholder a regret at the thought that the greater part of all this beautiful work is doomed to be dismantled; and I frankly confess that I for one should like to be instrumental in averting that fate as far as one portion of the great show is concerned.

I am alluding to the house of the Jacobite period in what is called the Rue des Nations, and which was opened last week. It is a thing of beauty, and should be to us a joy for ever. No description could adequately convey the charm of the whole. It represents the best side of English life and character—namely, the domestic side. All educational systems must comprise three branches, the primary, secondary, and higher. The Jacobite House represents the higher manifestation of the thought whence sprang Froebel's "Kindergarten." The Jacobite House is an object lesson for grown-up children, and the older they are, the deeper the lesson is likely to penetrate. It is the visible embodiment of the word "home." If the aim of the projectors of the Jacobite House had been more meretricious than it is, they might have labelled the dwelling "Far from the Madding Crowd"; for on entering the house there comes over one a spirit of peace and contentment, a feeling of rest and minor-keyed gladness, not produced by the inside or outside of any other building in the Exhibition. The nearest approach to that feeling is produced by looking at a "Dutch Interior" of Terburg or de Keyser, or else by wandering through some of the smaller cities of the Netherlands, Alkmaar or Haarlem; or, better still, through some of the quieter streets of Utrecht, where the sound of the busier thoroughfares gets muffled by distance and falls upon the ear in soft and gentle cadences.

Some of the more observant Parisians have already been struck by this, and have expressed their feelings and thoughts in different, though nearly always epigrammatic, sentences. "Ma foi," said an unquestionably grande dame; "ma foi, c'est comme le Dimanche tous les jours." "C'est la paix du Seigneur au milieu de la Révolution," said another. A still more observant Frenchman, and a decided friend of England, put the matter more pertinently. "The Jacobite House," he remarked, "is simply like a well-bred Englishman: sober, sedate, and dignified from without. You have to get inside to appreciate it thoroughly."

Of course, the English colony in Paris, with Sir Edmund Monson and Captain Jekyll at their head, are delighted; and at the party given last Thursday week at the Embassy, the Ambassador was positively beaming. The erstwhile residence of the First Napoleon's most beautiful sister never looked more magnificent than it did on that night. What a stroke of business that was on the part of the Duke of Wellington when he bought the mansion for £24,000! If it were in the market to-day it would fetch twelve times the amount. It is not at all probable that it will be for disposal either in our time or in that of our children or grandchildren, however young the latter may be at present. If the Nationalists assume the upper hand and force England into a war with France—as is their boasted intention—the splendid structure in the Faubourg St. Honoré will still be tenanted by Englishmen, whatever the issues of such a struggle might be. In the event of England's victory, the Viceroy of France would reside there. In the event of England's defeat, it would make a splendid prison for the members of the English Royal Family.

Of course, I am only jesting, but idiosyncrasy is contagious as zymotic disease, and one has really need of all one's powers of mental resistance in order not to be affected by some of the drivel that is talked here. The Nationalists may come into power, for everything is possible in France, but their advent will not make the slightest difference to Europe at large, whatever it may do to France. To accomplish their aim, either inside the country or beyond her frontiers, they would want at their head "a man," but "a man" in the sense of Cicero's word. There is only one of that description, and, curiously enough, he is the soldier of the Sovereign whom France considers its only ally. It is most doubtful, however, whether said Sovereign will contribute in the slightest degree to the advent of a pretender who, however peacefully inclined personally, would be bound to agitate more than diplomatically for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine. "I'll say no more," as Mr. Daniel Leno has it. I'll say no more, not even upon the probable effects of a recrudescence of the Dreyfus case with which France is apparently threatened.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

Mrs W. J. Baird.—Quite up to first-class standard.

H. A. Salway.—No. 67A can also be solved by 1. Q to R sq.

F. Arnold.—The reply is a weak one, and mate is given immediately. Black must, therefore, try for some better defence.

R. Gordon.—There is a bad dual in the main variation of your problem. White can continue with either your own move or 2. Q takes P (ch).

G. Glover.—Much too elementary. Compare it with any published position.

SYDNEY DE MATTEO.—Thanks for problem.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2919 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 2921 from Banarsi Das and J. L. Mullick (Calcutta); of No. 2922 from W. F. H. Carvell (Charlottetown, Canada); of No. 2923 from George Dreyer Farmer, M.D. (Ancaster, Ontario) and Percy Charles (New York); of No. 2924 from Edward J. Sharpe and J. Muxworthy (Hook); of No. 2925 from J. Bailey (Newark), A. W. Smith (Brixton Hill), W. M. Kelly, M.D. (Worthing), F. J. Candy (Norwood), Colonel Adolf Gramberg (Hungary), Edward J. Sharpe, and J. Muxworthy.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2926 received from Albert Wolf (Tutzing), A. Watson (Salisbury), T. Roberts, Alfred Buckle, Reginald Gordon (Kensington), H. Le Jeune, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Clement C. Danby, James W. North (Bideford), Edward J. Sharpe, Sorrento, F. J. Candy (Norwood), F. J. S. (Hampstead), W. M. Kelly, M.D. (Worthing), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), T. Colledge Halliburton (Edinburgh), W. H. Silk (Moseley), F. Dally, Charles Burnett, C. E. Perugini, F. W. Moore (Brighton), E. M. Fyson (Higham), W. A. Lillie (Edinburgh), Alpha, Edith Corser (Reigate), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), W. A. Barnard (Uppingham), R. Womersley (Canterbury), Miss D. Gresson, T. G. Ware, H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), Henry A. Donovan (Lidstone), R. Nugent (Southwold), Rupert Rogers (Stratford), and Shadforth.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2925.—By H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K 6th
2. Kt to Q 8th
3. P to K B 4th, mate

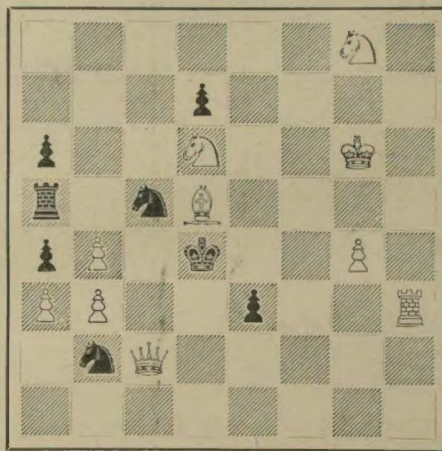
There is another solution by 1. Kt to Kt 6th (ch); 2. R to B 5th (ch), etc.

BLACK.

- Kt takes R
- Kt to Q 5th

PROBLEM No. 2928.—By H. A. SALWAY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game played in the International Tournament between Messrs. N. BANCY and G. MAROCZY.

(Ray Lopez.)

- WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th
 2. Kt to K B 3rd
 3. B to Kt 5th
 4. P to Q 4th

The fact that a very large majority of experts prefer Castling at this point would appear to prove the superiority of that combination. The move here made is of a more aggressive nature, and may lead back into difficulties unless he replies correctly.

5. P takes P
6. Q to K 6th

- Kt takes K P
- P to K 2nd

It does not appear that this move has much to commend it, seeing that the attacked Knight has good squares of retreat. It, however, prevents, for the time, P to Q 4th, which would give Black freedom. The game soon becomes most complicated, and, as a consequence, highly interesting.

7. B to K 3rd
8. Castles
9. Kt to B 3rd
10. Q R to Q sq
11. Kt to K 4th
12. Kt takes P
13. Q takes Q Kt

- Kt to K 4th
- P to K 3rd
- P to B 3rd
- K to R sq
- P takes P
- Kt takes Kt
- P to Q 3rd

- WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
14. Q to B 3rd
 15. B to K 2nd
 16. Kt to B 5th
 17. B to B 3rd

Theoretically Black has the advantage, since he has, as second player, a sound open game. This is the Ray Lopez counts for much.

18. Kt to Q 3rd
19. R takes Kt
20. P to K R 4th
21. P takes R
22. R to Q 2nd
23. R to K sq
24. B to Kt 6th
25. P to B 4th
26. R to Q 3rd
27. R to B 3rd
28. K to B 3rd
29. P to R 3rd
30. P to B 3rd
31. R to K R sq
32. P takes P (dis. ch)

It was necessary to take the Knight, which was in too strong a position. The failure to do this led to serious loss very soon.

- B to Q 3rd
- Kt takes Kt
- R takes B
- B to K B 4th
- B to K 2nd
- B to K 6th
- Q to Kt 3rd
- R takes P
- B to B 4th
- B to Q 3rd
- B to Q 2nd
- B to K 5th
- P to R 3rd
- B to K B 4th
- P takes B
- K to Kt sq

Black wins.

Another game in the same Tournament between Messrs. E. LASKER and J. MIESSES.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

- WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th
 2. K Kt to B 3rd
 3. P to Q 4th
 4. Kt to B 3rd
 5. P takes Q P
 6. B to Kt 6th
 7. P to K 4th

In this position White's genius is well displayed, and at this point all the real game begins. Many players would here move P to K 3rd, and the result would be featureless.

8. Q takes P
9. B to Q Kt 5th
10. B takes K Kt
11. Kt to K 5th

One interesting feature is the way this Knight is maintained in the position in the centre. White will not be tempted to remove or exchange it until the proper time.

12. Q to K 5th
13. Q takes P
14. R to Q sq

- WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
12. Q takes K P
 13. B takes Kt (ch)
 14. Q takes P (ch)
 15. Q to K 4th
 16. P takes R
 17. Q to K 3rd
 18. K to B Kt sq
 19. R to K 3rd
 20. K to R sq
 21. R to K sq
 22. Kt to B 6th
 23. Q to K 7th (ch)
 24. Q takes R (ch)
 25. Q to Q 4th

- B to Q Kt 6th
- P takes B
- B takes Kt P
- R to B 6th
- R to B 4th
- P to K R 4th
- P to Q 3rd
- Q takes Kt
- K to Kt sq
- K to R 2nd
- R to R 4th (ch)

The alternative to the checks, which White shows are useless, is to play B to K 3rd, and struggle against superior play with the exchange to the bad.

26. R to Kt sq
27. K to K 2nd
28. Q takes B
29. K to Q 2nd

Resigns.

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from Abroad, be Marked on the Back with the Name and Address of the Sender, as well as with the Title of the Subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The news that the Rev. H. G. Grey, who has been for some years a C.M.S. missionary on the North-West Frontier of India, has accepted the Principalship of Wycliffe Hall, is welcome to Evangelicals and to Churchmen generally. Mr. Grey has accepted the position under pressure from his friends, who believe him to possess the qualities that ensure success. He was placed in the second class in "Greats" in 1873, and was for several years the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Oxford. The only complaint ever heard of him was, it is said, that he was so devoted to his parish that he could hardly be induced to leave it.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, of Brighton, who has sent from South Africa some interesting letters to a daily contemporary, was seized with enteric fever on his way home, and is now lying ill at Shirley Hospital, Southampton. Mr. Campbell, who is the most popular Nonconformist minister in Brighton, is firmly convinced, from what he has seen, of the righteousness of the present war. His Brighton congregation contemplate building a church for him, to hold 2000 people.

Bishop Chavasse has been warmly welcomed in Liverpool. His predecessor, Bishop Ryle, has signalled his retirement by publishing a volume of sermons (Hodder and Stoughton). The discourses are thoroughly readable—Dr. Ryle's clear, vigorous, Colbet-like English giving interest to all he writes.

£35,000 has been raised towards the endowment of the new bishopric of Southwark. It will be necessary to collect another £100,000.

The Wesleyan Methodists are setting themselves in earnest to collect the £300,000 still required to complete their Million Fund. Liverpool District, which had promised nearly £50,000, will endeavour to raise £70,000, and other districts are making efforts in proportion. It is thought by some that the wealthier members of the Connexion should make good the deficit by large gifts. Though it will not be easy to complete the fund, there is little doubt that all the money will be promised by the end of this year.

Mr. F. J. Snell, M.A. (Oxon), has published a carefully prepared book on "Wesley and Methodism," in a new series issued by Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh. Mr. Snell, who is known as a contributor to Professor Saintsbury's series on Modern Literature, illustrates the subject from a wide range of reading, and his tone is fair and not unsympathetic.

The treatment of heretics is now sufficiently gentle and considerate. A theological Professor in Chicago who cannot make up his mind to believe in the pre-existence of Christ has been allowed a year's leave of absence, "during which he will devote himself to the completion of his exegetical task," and his salary meanwhile will be continued. A Methodist minister in this country who has theological differences is to be dealt with in the same way—that is, he will be allowed a year to think over matters.

In a tribute to the late Rev. Frank Chenevix Trench, a brother clergyman says that Mr. Trench in his curate days seldom went to bed before three in the morning, and he was up again at seven. He managed, however, to sleep during his vicar's sermons.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, has politely informed the Boer peace delegates that Mr. McKinley cannot depart from his attitude of strict neutrality. Why these deluded persons should have expected to hear anything else from the American Government it is impossible to say. All they have gained by this voyage over the Atlantic is the blessing of Tammany, which naturally sympathises with such an organisation of public plunder as the Transvaal Executive.

The Hon. Hedworth Lambton, C.B., of the *Powerful*, has been presented with a handsome present by the tenants and officials on the Lambton estate in recognition of the distinguished part he played in the defence of Ladysmith. The presentation took the form of a massive silver cigar-cabinet, a service of Irish two-handle bowls, and a gold cigarette-case. The plate has been specially designed by the Newcastle house of Messrs. Elkington and Co., Ltd., and each piece bears the Lambton arms and an appropriate inscription.

Mr. Fraser promises to be a tower of strength to the British administration of the Free State. He was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency when the Free State had the misfortune to elect Mr. Steyn. In 1898 he warned the Volksraad that by entering into an alliance with the Transvaal for the purpose of aggression they would lose their independence. That prophecy has been fulfilled. Mr. Fraser says now that as far back as 1887 he was convinced that Mr. Kruger's real aim was to oust the British from South Africa, and set up a Dutch confederacy under the Transvaal flag.

Apart from the really fine portrait of Mrs. Reany Strachan by Raeburn, the interest of the collection of choice pictures at Messrs. Colnaghi's Gallery (Pall Mall East) centres in the works of the Dutch School. The "Conversation" piece attributed—and, doubtless, correctly—to Gonzales Coques is sharp and clear, and very masterful in its grouping. There is in the work, however, a suggestion of Palamedes' touch; but as both painters learnt the "trick" (one may call it of this style from Dirk Hals), it would be unfair to deprive Coques of the credit of this work. The more distinguished Franz Hals is strongly represented by the portrait of "An Old Gentleman" in a large hat, and painted at about the time when the artist was producing his most characteristic work. The stern simplicity of the arrangement gives a good deal more character to the "old gentleman," than possibly he possessed, and one cannot help feeling, in looking at many of Franz Hals's portraits, that he had the faculty of often seeing more in his sitter's face than was justified by what lay behind. Terburg—or Terborch, as is now the more accepted spelling—Ruyssdael, and Van der Meer are all well represented in this choice collection, which merits the attention of those who prefer quality to quantity in the way of pictures.